BARRIER TO ALL THE STREET

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Ecwin, of Evansville, Ind., committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart white laboring under temporary insanity. Chicago, July 11-The rapid decline in provisions the past few days has almost caused a panic

in the mark t, and commission men have been called upon for heavy margins, It is reported that the demand on T. J. Morton, Jr., dealer in provisions, has been not less than \$60 000. He has been doing a large commission business in the

Trenton, N J., July 11 .- The Supreme Court bar affire ed the Judgment in the case of Mrs. Smith and Cove Bennet, sentenced to be bung for the murder of Police Officer Smith, husband of Mrs. Smith. The case now goes to the Court of Errors

Hartford, July 11 .- In a fit of jealousy to-day, John Herre stabbed Henry Weistering and then his wife, the latter fifteen times.

Lafayette, July 13.- E. win Kuntz, aged seven teen, while en route to Omaha, was run over by a train on the Illinois Central Railroad, and received injuries which resulted in his death. He was brought back to his home in this city last evening, and was buried this afternoon

John Caperman, fireman on No. 33, Wabash Railroad, fell from a locomotive last night in the yard, and his head badly cut in several places.

Washington, July 13.—A young man named Samuel N Booker hung himself last night in the stable of Wm. J. Killon, eight miles north of here, but his body was not di-covered until morning He was twenty-three years old, steady and reliable. It is probable his suicide was the result of melancholy adduced by family difficulties and a hard summer's work. No other cause could be discovered, and he left no papers giving his rea sons for the deed.

Aurora, Ind., July 13 -David Carnine, a prominent stock dealer and an old cit zen of Dillsboro, committed suicide to day by banging. He was a brother in law of Dr. J. D. Lamb, a prominer physician of this place.

Ft. Wayne, July 13 .- Last night Fred Wm. Tapp aged scoutces, while swimming in Maumee river, one mile east of the city, was attacked with cramps and was drowned. The body was not re povered until noon.

Hagerstown, July 15 .- At Economy, five miles north of this place, a little colored b y named Hill, six years old, while engaged at play this morning with his sister, aged 17, accidentally shot and killed the latter with a shot gun, which was supposed to be unloaded.

Ionia, July 15 .- John Sauld, a homeless, friend less fellow, employed on the City Improvemen Works, s.opped work and started off, slashing his throat with a dull knife as he ran. Other men ran after him, but before he could be stopped he had inflicted injuries from which he died in a few moments.

Princeton, July 55 .- There is much talk and excitement to day over one of the most wonderful and miraculous occurrences that has happen ed for years. Jacob Martin while riding through town on horseback above Princeton Big Spring by a misstep of his horse was precipitated down a precipice 40 feet upon the rocks below. Neither Jake or horse were injured.

Evansville, Ind., July 15 .- At Mt. Vernon this evening at 7 o'clock, Ban Finley, a mulatto steamboat cook, lately employed at a hotel at Uniontown, Ky., met his wife on Water street drew his pistol and shot at her four times. One shot took effect in the right cheek, inflicting a probably fatal wound. They have been separated several months, and fealousy was the cause

Finley is in jall. Clinton. July 15 .- A widow named Edmiston living in the south ward of this city, reported to Marshal Crary that late in the night parties supposed to be tramps made an effort to abduct her daughter, aged 14 years, and would no coubt have been successful had she not awakened just as they were taking her out of the window, when she gave a piercing scream that made the villains loose their hold and fly for safety under the cover of darkuses. No clew has been discovered that would lead to their identity. It was a most dar-

Detroit, July 15 .- Shortly after 2 o'clock this af turnoon Haury Brush a well known architect of this city, whose speciality was designing residences, but who was the architect of several public buildings-among them the Detroit Public Library-committed suicide by placing the muzzles of two revolvers in his mouth and firing them simultaneously. He was at his horre at the time, and his wife had only left him a few moments when she heard the shot. He was a man of rare good taste, a prominent member of the Congre gational church, and the only reason which car be assigned for his act is depression in spirits consequent upon an enfeebled physique and business misfortunes.

Clyge, July 15 -- This afternoon a farmer named Frank Brightenburg, one mile north of this town attempted suicide by taking Paris green. Medi cal assistance was promptly called and he was pumped out. He may recover.

DAYTON, OHIO.

The Drowning of Daniel Rouzer-A Severe Blau keting.

Dayton, July 15 .- The body of the "great loce temperance apostle," Dan Rouser, who was reported as drowned yesterday, was recovered this morning at five o'clock on the ripples of the Miami siver, about two miles from the city, just beow the T oy pike bridge. It appears that Rouger had been on a drunk for about a week before the sad occurrence, and had as a companion one William Barret. Barret, in his testimony before the Coroner, says "that he and Dath took about three and a half pines of whisky up the river to sober up, as Dan had to deliver a temperance lec-ture that evening in a village a abort piece above, and that they concluded to camp out; that Dan and that they concluded to camp out; that Dan went La the water, and he was unable to save him; or, in other words, he was too drunk to save him. Barrett is still in the custody of the author-

A WHITE BACK IN AFRICA.

Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese traveler in Africa who recently turned up at Dorban, has been lecturing on his travels at Lisbon. In his address, which is translated in the Standard, he te tifles distinctly to the existence of a white race in Central Africa, living in to ritory "between the Cuchi and the Cubango," He himself spoke to men of this race, whom he describes as 'whiter than Caucasians," who call themselves Cassequars, and are not had people, though totally uncivilized They have tufts of hair on their heads like short wool. They have eyes like the Chinese, are powerful, and live a nomadic life. It is of course possible that an Albino family should have multiplied, but it is more probable that a small party of vandals or Goths were forced southward, or tried to explore southward, were compelled by circumstances to remain and, being sep-arated from all around them by their color, have survived as a distinct tribe. An almost perfectly white tribe exists in the Asias, the descendants, it is supposed, of Romans who first to the mountain for protection against the barbatlant, and as far as is yet known, climate has little inflaunce on color. The Copis remain white and the Tasmanians were quite black, though they had always lived in a climate nearly identical with that of Britain.

lived in a climate nearly identical with that of Britain.

Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese Stanley, is strong and muscular, although of light limb and frame, and is of a genial and happy disposition not easily overcome by difficulties. The Portuguese colony in Pernabugo have presented him with a valuacie gold medal, set with pearis and brilliants, and bearing suitable inscription. It is said while they owney of Cameron cost £5 000 and that of stanley £9,000, serpa Pinto has spent less than £1,000 all toid. To the King he has offered several skins of wild beasts, and he asked her Majosty's acceptance of a splendid collection of certich feathers which he had taken in the desert of Calhart and which he the Transvani were reputed to be superior to those presented some years puted to be superior to those presented some years ago to the Queen of Holland by the Dutch mer-

DEATH OF WM. ALLEN,

AT HIS HOME NEAR CHILLICOTHE O., ON FRIDAY LAST.

In the Act of Setting Down Instantly, and Without a Struggle or Moan he Sank In a His Chair, Bead! A Sketch of His Life, -- Respect to the Dead Statesman.

Chillicotive, Ohio. July 11 -The city was startled from its slumbers this morning by the announce-ment of the death of Ex Governor Ailen. The death occurred at half-past one o'crock this morning, without any apparent previous lilness of any na quence. He was down to the city on Monday, and talked to his friends as usual, evincing a lively interest in what was going on in the busy world, socially, commercially and politically. There had been nothing to indicate a serious failure of health or vigor. His physical condition during the past winter was not, perhaps, so good as it had been during the fall and summer; but there was nothing of a character to excite apprehenston. The first approach of his final illness was perhaps between nine and tan o'clock yes-terday morning when he complained of a slight faintness. But this passed off and was only momentary. He ste a bearty dinner at noon, after which he went up stairs and retired for his usual alternoon nap. About four o'clock he came down complained of not feeling well, and said he ; ad not slept any while in his room. His condition remained favorable until one o'c'ock, when quinine was administered. There had been nothing to indicate that there was a crisis pending. The mind was clear, and but once, if at all, did it transpire that any of the household was apprebensive of the result. At half past one o'clock the Governor got out of bed, and walked to his chair. In the act of sitting down, instantly, and without a struggle or a moan.

HE NAME INTO HIS CHAIR-DRAD!

The declaration that there were no previous apprehensive symptoms is entitled to some qualification. The Governor was greatly exhausted by his severe work in the campaign of 1875 He came home sick from overwork, and showed considerable exhaustion and an irritable coudi for of the heart. It was a long and arduous cam-paign, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. The seeds of the disease of which he died were then sown, it is believed by those who have known and watched him closest,

SHOWING HONOR TO HIS MEMORY. The military organizations of the city, the po-

lice force and the city officials will all take part to the ceremonies

From information received Governor Bishop and staff and the State officials are expected to be present, and so many of the friends from up the valley have expressed their intention of attending the funeral that the Scioto Valley Railroad has already announced a special train. In addition to a large number of dispatches from friends, the following have been received from public men:

"With profound regret I have just learned the sad news of the death of your distinguished fath er, Governor William Allen. Accept my warmest sympathy in your bereavement. You have a con-solution in the fact that he died full of henors and full of years. R. M. BISHOP." From Captain J. H. Putnam : "Accept my sincere condolence, and command me for any ser-

From General G. W. Morgan; "Our country has lost her greatest son, and all patriots will mourn him. Present my sipcere condolence to hisdaughter, and accept my sympathy for yourself and children.

THE PUNERAL.

Took place last Monday. The services were con duc ed at his howe, Fruit Hill, and he will be buried in the Chillicothe Cemetery, within whose beautiful enclosure, overlooking the Valley of the Scioto, famed for its beauty and riches, already rest the sales of three of Ohio's dead Gov-

The Cincinnati Enquirer contains the following biographical sketch of Governor Allen :

WILLIAM ALLEN-LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF AN HONEST MAN.

William Allen was born at Asheville, North Carolina, on the 27th of December, 1806. The fact is not established by reference to the family Blble, which is in Senator Trurman's possession, but by other evidence of a more bluding char- cter. It is a matter of public record that the Leg-i-lature of Ohio which elected William Alien as United States Senator met on the first Monday of December, 1836. On the day after their meeting a dinner was given by the Democratic members at which all the supposed aspirants for Senatorship were invited to be present, be among them, and at that time it was agreed that he should be the nominee. Yet the election for Senator did

and at that time it was agreed that he should be the nominee. Yet the election for Senator did not take place until after New Year's in order that he might attain the age of thirty years which the Constitution requires a Senator to be. So this, we hope, will set at rest for once and all the riddle of his age. He preserves his present vigor as the old North Sarolina stock generally does. He will be well de to a hundred in about unitry years. While yet very young his lather died, and the box William Anica went to Lynchburg Virkinis, to find a home in the family of relatives. When seven or eight years of age, after he had commenced going to school there, be, with all the other school children, was allowed to remain at home one day to join the ovarion in that ancient town to General Jackson, the then young military here, fresh from his way to Washington to make his formal report of that victory, and un this particular occasion Thomas Janorson was of the number who greeted the young chieftsin on his victories progress. During that day, while Jefferson and Jackson were resulting at the hotel, William Allen the lad of cight years, was admitted to their pressuce, sat upon their laps, and was fondled by them as any bright boy would facely to be under such circumstances. Yet, in the light of subsequent events, the meeting of those three persons might be regarded as one big with portent. Here was Jefferson, the man who sad founded the Democratic party in 179), and who satisted with the honors showered upon him by that party and the nation, had retired to private hie; here was Jefferson, the man who sad founded the Democratic party in 179, and who satisted with the honors showered upon him by that party and the nation, had retired to private hie; here was Jefferson, the careful on the his hold of his long career in the preservation and perpetuation of the private of nonorable service to the same political organization, and after a still longer term of voluntary withdrawal from its connects, to reappear at the zarion, and after a still longer term of voluntary zation, and after a still longer term of voluntary withdrawal from its conduits, to reappear at the very turning point of its history as diead that parts to rictory once more—to change political death into life and aunitaliation is to trimopia. One of the three had been a President for two terms, and retired with a ballon's piaudits ringing in his ears; another wassoon to be a President for two terms as o, ad to retire covered with glory; the third was William Alleb, and his possibilities are not yet determined. His star is yet in the assendant.

OUR HERO GOES WEST, When he had scarcely reached the age of sixteen our young here left his home in the shenar deah Valley and started out to lay for himself the foundation of what he felt was to be a future life of usefulness. He carried with him, tied up in a handkerchief all that he possessed of this world's goods. On foot halo imbed the eastern slope of the Alleghaules, and on foot he came down the ice-clad steeps of their western declivities. On foot he traveled all the way from Lynchburg to the Ohio River, opposite Gallipolis, where he crossed to the State that was to be his future home. On foot he trazersed the weary way between Galilpolis and Chillicothe, then for the most part a wilderness. Arriving at Chillicothe, he was received at the house of his widowed sixter, Mrs. Thursaus, where he had determined to make his hame for the time, as least. The wain the beginning of the vear 1-23. He had arrived at Gallipolis on New Year's day, and it wasn't more than a week or two before he reached Chillicothe. The following spring he commenced going to achool at the Chillicothe Academy, then under charge of Rev Dr. Wilson. For three or four years he proceeded his widdes, at the same time supporting himself, until at the age of twenty he commenced to sinely law in the office of Edward King, father of Hon. Ruius King, of Cinconnati. At twenty two he was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth. During the succeeding four years he applied himself diligently to the practice of the law, and was engaged in an almost continual struggic with the legal minds that then made the har of Sciota and Ross and Pickaway and Fairfield counties the leading ones of the State. tween Galilpolis and Chillicothe, then for the

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

In the year 1832 William Allen, the foung lawger, who had come to Chillicothe ten years before with his bundle on his back, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and elected over General Duncan McAithur then Governor of Ohio. The district was Whig by 2 000 m-jority, and Mc Arthur was undoubtedly the most popular man that could have been chosen by the then dominant party in it. The canvast was one such as had never been heard of before. The Whige, fearful of Atlen's great personal popularity with the masses, had succeeded to getting a third can lidate in the field, a Democrat by the name of Gerard, on purpose to weaken his strength. The campaign was carried on from county to county and meetings were held almost every day, many of them being joint discussions. Gerard was carrying on his warfare principally in the river counties, and during the time word was brought to Allen, who was in the upper part of his own county, that he was to have a big demonstration at Piketown the following day. Piketown was fifty miles distant from where he was, and the reads almost impassable by reason of the rains which had failen. Still he determined to be present at the meeting, and set out on 17th horse at once to get there. He traveled all day through the mud and mire and at night, when he resolved the banks of the Sentence. once to get there. He traveled all day through the mud and mire and an night, when he reached the banks of the Schoto river, where he was to cross on a ferry boat—a huge flat drawn back and forth by a rope—he found that the boat had been carried off by the flood. The ferryman, like his illustrious prototype in the ballad of "Lord Urlins" bangher." protested that it was madness to stiempt to cross but his protestations were of no effect. Allen was resolved to go, and while the ancient Coaran held a lighted toreh on the bank, he boldly dashed into the water with his horse and swam to the opposite shore. Next day when his opponent's meeting was organized he was there, and took his seat quietly in the back of the hell, and not until the promised speech was delivered did he make his presence known. Then he had his turn at a rej dider, such an effectusi rejo oder tiwas, too, as the sequel showed. Ger ard did not receive a single vote in that voting precinct when election day came around. Allen was elected over Moarshur by a majority of one, and took, his seat in Congress. In this connection it may be well enough to correct a popular error in regard to the relations of Allen and Moarshur. The current story is told that McArthur was so enraged at his defeat that he denounced his opponent roundly, and retured to speak to him. This is not true. On the other hand, he congratulated him on his victory, and when it was proposed that he should contest the election, he flatly refused, asping that he was fairly entitled to the office, and should have liffor all he would do. Suit there was a contest made or avidence taken rather for a contest, but when all he would do. Still there was a contest made or avidence taken rather for a contest, but when it came to be presented in Congress it was thrown but a d Allen took his seat and held it on his

it came to be presented in Congress it was thrown out a d Allen took his seat and held it on his msjority o' one.

His record in the House of Representatives was an bonorable one. Thomas Ewing and Thomas-Corwin were there from Ohio; Fernando Wood and Silas Wright of New York; John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts; and Polk of Tenn-ssee, and a score of others whose names are written in the history of the country. Jack-on was then President, and was to the midst of the conflict with the Money Power. He had vetoed the bill to recharter the United States Bank, and had removed the deposits from the vaults. It was a war of the giants in the political arens, and a beardless youth, as they called him who represented the Sciolo District, was among the foremost in the battle. He took the side of Jackson, on whose knee he had sat eighteen years before, and had the satisfact on of seeing and helping that man to victory. It was then the contest of the people against a monopoly, of the tax payers against the tax exters, and he was with the people and riumphed. At the expiration of his term he came home and declined a re-election.

NEXT SENATOR ALLEN,

NEXT SENATOR ALLEN.

In the winter of 1836- 7 he was elected to th Un ted States Senate, as has already been stated. The Legislature was Democratic by one majority en joint ballot, and this majority of one again came to be his savior from defeat. When the Legislature met in December, he had not expected to be a candidate for Senatorial honors. Silli he was in Columbus and invited to the dinner which the Democratic reembers gave to the candidates, and upon their levitation made a speech, Governor Lucas and Judge Wood and Judge Goodenough and Judge Tappan and Robert Lytle were all at the meand letter, and all made speeches, but when Alen had closed his, a member who had been quigily listening at the t ble took him by the hand and signiff and said "You are to be the next Senafor." And so unanimous was the verdict that they postponed the election for six weeks to enable him to reach the age required by law for a Sentor. He took his seat on the 4th of March, 1837, the very day that Andrew Jackson retired from his eight years' term as Prandent. which the Democratic members gave to the can

AN INNEVATION.

The next summer after taking his seat in the Senate, Allen made an innovation on the established custom of that dignified body. The theory then was that the Senators were the representa tives of the State Legislatures. A Senator was suppesed to be too dignified to appear before the people and discuss the political questions that agitate the country. Senator Alien, however, didn't accept this teaching, and when he came home he took the stump for the Democratic ticket. The year before, 1831 General, afterward President, Harrison had been a candidate for President and had carried Onlo by s mething like President and had carried Onlo by a mething like 8,003 majority, though the State Legislature, as we have said, was Damogratic. Still it was charged that the State was Whig and Allen was a minority Senator, and this perhaps helped him to nake up his mind to turn the political complexion if possible. He su ceeded beyond his expectations, and had the satisfaction of seeing the next legislature Demogratic, and of having Judge Ben Tappan, who had been a sandidate when he was chosen, elected to the other seat of the I'i fled States Senate. After he had made the canvass of the State, Allen was twitted by Henry Clay for so doing, he (Clay) saying that this young frield, the Seostor from Onlo, was trying to introduce the Demogratic element into the Senate." To this he replied he "didn't know a place in the whole realm of 6 of a footatool where Demogracy this he replied he "didn't know a place in the whole resum of G o's footstool where Democracy was more needed, and he was satisfied that he was in the right when its action called forth such criticism." And his satisfaction was doubless still greater a year afterward when Mr. Clay himself, after making a most isborious personal cammaign all through his own State, came over to Ohio and shock the stump in opposition to the young Senator from Ohio. It was a fruitless effort on his part, though, for the State went bemocratic again by a still larger majority. Since that time it has been the rule for United States Se attors to enter scitively into the cammaign every year, and help to carry on the work by all means possible for their party.

TEXAS AND PIPTY-FOUR FORTY.

The two measures which are most closely iden tified with the Senatorfal career of William Allen are the bills establishing the boundary lice of Oregon—known as "fifty four forty or a fight"— and the one for the admission of Texas. In the former Tyler with a weakness that was, perhaps, excusable, because it was inborn, hesitated, and failed to make a firm demand on England for the fulfillment of the agreement in regard to our northern boundary line. The Senate demanded It and the people demanded it, but the President hestisted, and finally a compromise was effected Allen was for the bold course, and in arguing in to favor made one of the greatest speeches of his

When the question of the annexation of Texas was before the denste he held the position of Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, and to him was accorded the closing argument in favor of the measure. At that time several bem-ocratic senators opposed the angexation on the ground that it was adding to the area of the slave

ocratic senators opposed the antegration of the ground that it was adding to the area of the stave territory, but he took the stand on broad national grounds that it was impolitic to have small independent governments springing up around our territory, and his arguments won the day. In the year of 1845 he retired from the Senate, nor asked to election.

During the fourteen years of his public life in the Senate and Rouse of Representatives William Alleurefused to accept \$6,000 of mileage to which he was entitled by the rules under which it was paid, but which he thought was not honestly his. In all his trips from Chillcothe to the National Capital he charged mileage by the nearest roste, and when, after the close of his first Senatorial term, he again took his seat, he refused to accept a cent of the amount offered him. There was no jubbery clinging to him when he retured from of the. His record was honest, his hands were clean. He retired to orivate life in 1849, mourning the death of his loved wife, and in the cloisters of his home at Fruit Hill he r mained for years, until the voice of the people demanded his return to a public career.

THE PRESIDENCY TWICE OFFIRED.

Still be was not lost to the world. In the year of 1848 while in Washington, the Demogratic Na-tional Convention met in Baltimore. The promineat caudidate then was General Cass. an almost life-long friend of Allen. Still the New York delegation was divided, as were several other States Van Buren, who was at that time the leader of the Free Soll wing of the party, again aspired to be

P esident, and on him the division had taken place. The Convention had balloted all day with out reaching the result, and at night three mes sengers were sent to Washington to say to Allen that if he would accept the nomination he could have it with no other platform than the strength of his name. With the Democratic party united then his election would have been certain, and when the mess-engers awoke him up at midnight to make the offer his answer was: "For me to accept would be an act of perfidy to General Cass, who is my trusted triend. I can not take a nominstion on these terms. Tell them to go on balloting, and to stand by Case,

They went back, ignorant of the fact that General Cam was at that very time in the same home

They went back, ignorant of the fact that General Case was at that very time in the same house; ignorant, too, of the further fact that if Alien h d said one word to his friends he would have with drawn in his layor. Next day Case was nominated, and though Alien and his friends mad, severy fiort to heal no the breach between the D mograts and the Free Solleis Van Buren was nominated by the latter, and as a consequence Goters! Taylor, the Whig caudidate, was elected.

Again, in 1860 another opportunity was offered to Alien to become the Presidential candidate During the time the Charleston Convention was in season, when the Breckindose Democrats on the other had built up an impassable barrier between them the word was telegraphed to William Alien: "If you will accept the nomination for President twill hea up all our differences, will you accept." His reply was that he could not unless the friends of nonplus were consenting. They were appealed to and refused, and the Convention split Breckturidge was nominated by the could be and the Douglas by the North and London

were appealed to and refused, and the Couvention split Breckfuridge was nominated by the south and Douglas by the North, and Loncoln was elected. So that twice he has had the Fresi dency within his grasp, and twice has he refused because of his devotion to his friends who were aiready in the field.

But this is not all of the public service, or the offers of public service that belong to the political history of William Alien. During his first term of service in the Secale, President Tyler offered his a place in the Cabinet When President Pole or gauged his Cabinet he offered him a place in the Cabinet Porce took his seat he offer d him a first-crass foreign mission, and when Buchanian became President he offered him the mission to France. These honors were all declined, the Cabinet positions because he did not want to accept and be held accountable for the administration of affairs where he could not be absolute master, and the foreign missions because he had istration of affairs where he could not be absolute master, and the foreign missions because he had no fater for that kind of life that such offices nade it necessary that their acceptants should

A LITTLE OF HIS DOMESTIC LIFE.

Thus far we have referred only to the public career of Wm. Alien and altogether ignored his domestic relations. Yet nothing in his whole life shows h m in a more beautiful light.

At the time he was candidate for Congress he

was a sultor for the band of the daughter of Gen. McArthur, who was his political opponent, and, we believe, engaged to be married to her. Perhaps not engaged, though, as she afterward married a Col. Coons of Louisiana. Col. Coons, however, soon died, and in the course of time Alien renewed his suit and was accepted. During his s coud term in the Senate the wedding day was appointed, and every thing made ready for the marriage. Just about this time the Texas annexation question came up, and he wrote to bis affianced, who was at that time living in Cincionati, asking her to postpone the ceremony until that question was decided. To this she convented, and the pupilals were celebrated as soon after-ward as he could leave. He took his bride back with him to Washington, and for nearly two years life was to him but a long summer's day of happiness. Never was husband loved more faithfully or trustingly than he by her; never wife more tenderly and affectionately than she by him. In January, 1847, his wife died, leaving an infant child, the daughter who has since grown up to be the head of his household and of her husband's. At the time of his wife's death there were no railroads contecting the Capital with the West. The fond bushald would not think lot a moment of cous going the remains of the one he loved and held most dear to a crave think for a someth of coins guing the remains of the one be loved and held most dear, to a grave amid strangers, and so he decided to transport them to Chishcothe for burish. So he procured the services of an undertaker and started with them, he riding behind on horseback. When high twend overtake them they would stop at the nestest hotel, and he would have the could taken from the hearne and sorne to his own partiment, where he kept watch over it until morning same and time to start again. More than a week claused in this mountain trin; yet at no moment during that time was his mouraful and the within a mountain tring at the wind he had twed so dearly in life, and could scarce part with in death. After her burial he returned to Washington and finished his term of office, and then he betook nimself with his child to the home which he now enjoys, and where he for so long led a life of restrement among his books and the sindy of science and philosophy.

The center of Wm Allen as Governor is no wall. bilosophy. -The career of Wm. Allen as Governor is so well

The career of Wm. Allen as Governor is so well known is the people that it needs no word of praise at this time. He was called to that postion to resonate the Democratic party from defeat and disintegration—annihilation. He served as Chief Magiarrate of the State with distinguished ability, and on his leaving the dice lost a man who ornamented it. The American people will have something for him to do yet. His public career is not ended.

HISLATER CARREN.

Resuming the story of Governor Allen's life we ave its last and one of its most brilliant epochs. At this point in his history the people of his State sgain called upon Governor Allen to re-en'er the arena of active political life. It was in 1873 that he was nominated by the Democratic party for Sovernor, with General E. F. Noyes as his connetitor in the race. He made a most vigoro campaign the Democratic party could make, and was elected Governor of the State o' Ohio by a small mejority, somewhere mar 800 in round numbers. His administration as Governor will be a bright spot not only in the history of the Democratic party, but of the State of Ohio. On the first Monday to January, 1874, he was inaugurated Governor at the east front of the Statesouse smid the acciamation of thousands upon thousands of people. Without analyzing their feelings, the reople felt the fitness of calling the citizen from the farm to the head of the Government just as was the custom in Rome when she was building herself up most vigorously into a great pation, and her life blood was healthiest and purest. His tenure of the Gubernatorial office and his administration of its daties were characterized by dignity joined to simplicity and ntegrity hand in band with wisdom. In the reorganization of the benevolent justitutions of the State to which he gave great attention he struck ont a new departure, in that he gave the opposi tion party a minority representation in all his appointments. In his appointments—and he made them all with the most scrupulous care he seldom made mistakes, as he uniformly select d his men with reference to their fitness for the duties of the place and as far as possible with a personal knowledge of thei qualifications. The nembers of the Commission to Codify the Laws of the State, a work just completed, were appointed by him, and lawyers knew how well they have done their work. To the new office created under his administration, that of Inspector of Mines. be appointed a practical miner and a man of sense and judgment-Andrew Roy. During his administration the Supreme Court Commission was created, but the appointments were made by his successor the now President Hayes, but not without consultation with Governor Allen, whose suggestions were heeded. His courtesy to his predecessor Gov. Noyes, who, by his invitation, was at the financial reception, was a subject of remark at the time. In appointing the Onio Centennial Commission he showed his good feeling for ex Governor Noyes by making him a member of it.

In 1875 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio In 1875 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Democratic State Convention by acclamation. This campaign be made brilliant by his personal efforts, making as he did rixty speeches at the age of 69. General R. B. Hayes, the present President, coat tim by a few thousand mejority. From service to the S ate he returned to his farm after the fa bloo of Roman patriots and heroes in the period of her history when Rome was fullest of health and viger. In 1876 the Democratic State Convention met at Cincinnati and Instruct ed the Onio delegation to the Presidential Convention at St. Dutis to cast the vote of Onio for Win Alien for President. At that Convention he received 48 votes. Since that he has remained in resolute retir ment, from which no entreaties of friends ever availed for a moment to make him awerse.

werve, During his retifement at Fruit Hill he devoted During his retirement at Fruit Hill he devoted himself to study. Natural science and history were his favorite pursuits, and since who enjoyed his society know how broad and thorough his acquirements were. These studies he kept up till the last. But the most enduring record that he leaves is he testimony of his whole life to the sterling purity of his character. He was sincere, meant intensely what he professed, and said what he meant forcibly. He left no man uncer-

tain as to where he strod on a question upon which men were called to take a stand. He had convictions, and he scood by them with hero o courage. He was always open to conviction, a man that welcomed the truth, come from what quarter it might. The history of this country proves that he was "liser than his generation on, for who to day, reflecting upon his "Fifty-four, forty or fight," doubts the courage, the sense of justice, the wisdom and the foresight these words excress? To day as a railying cry, they would electrify the nation, were that question up again. The legacy of his character and his history, which his family, his State and his country share in common, is one of which they need not be ashamed.

BE-PECT TO THE DECEMBED STATESHAN-PROCLA MATION BY GOVERNOR BISHOP.

[Special to the Ecquirer] Columbus, Onio, July 11 - The following proclamation was issued this afternoon by the Gov

State of Ohio, Executive Department, 1 Columbus July 11 1879. Whereas, It is represented that W limm Allen formerly a Representative at d Secretar from the State of Onto in the Congress of the U-sted States and more recently Governor of this State, died at his residence. Fruit Hill, near Chillicothe, this

his residence. Fault Hall, near Chillicothe, this morning; as d.

Whereas, His long and faithful public service and has distinguished ability and fidelity in all his public trues resider it fitting that his death be marked by suitable public honors;

Therefore I. Richard M. Bishon, Governor of Obio, do hereby request and direct that on the divy of the funeral of willism Alien the films of the several departments of the Star Government be closed from 12 o'clock m, to 4 o'clock p. m., and that the flags on the State house be draped in mourning and placed at half-mass from this till events after the funeral. Richard M.F. Hop, Governor.

The Governor and other State officials will atend the funeral.

THE PEELING AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., July 11.-The amounce ment of the sudden death of ex Governor Allen ment of the audoin death of ex-covernor Alen fell like a shock upon his many friends in this city. His political triends and fors alike concede that he was the embodiment of the statesman of the older achool, and that his like will not come to the surface maybap in a half century to come.

THE STORM.

Serious Damage Done in Different Localities J. ff-rson, July 11 .- On Friday afternoon at half oast one o clock, a violent storm come up from the northwest and struck our village, doing more or less damage. The tiu roofs were bown off Wolcott block. Talcott is the heaviest loser, as the water poured in torrents through the two upper stories, and gave the bardware below a wetting. The Masonic ledge room in the third story is more or less it jured by the water. The courtouse roof is very seriously is jured, besides hav ing the balnstrade around the roof and five chim neys blown down, one of which cru-ned in the roof. The court room was flooded. Miss Jennie Davidson was on the street just at the court house as the chimney and wreck of the roof came down, and she had a very narrow escape, some of the bricks hitting, but not seriously h jurk g her. Oue of the fr nt windows of Hervey's mu sic store was blown to, giving the planes a shower of glass and water. Toe chimney's were blown of Northway's and Fitche's offices, C. F. Wood's store, and the Milses Dean's owelling. The latter was krocked off by a part of the root of the Warren block, which was blown across the street and over their house like a sheet of paper. Many trees were blown down in the village.

Ashtabula, July 11,-The storm reached here at about 12:30 this atternoon, and for a short time it

The crops will be h jured very much by the rate and wind. Wheat wolch yesterday was in a splendid condition with every prospect of a good-crop, is to day laid low, and, it being just ripe, the hopes of many a farmer are blasted. ers, many being blown down

Sandusky, July 11.-The most violent storm ever known in this city occurred to day. The wind blew with frightful velocity, and the rain fell in torrenus from 230 o'clock until 4. Hun do ds of large shade trees about the city were blown down. The root of the Sandusky Tool Works was partly blown off, dsmaging the build works was party blown off, damaging the building and goods about \$500 Chimne's were blown from the residences of Edward Marsh and Plut Gook's, and the smoke siscks on Ryan, Johnson & Co's planing mill and L. B. Johnson's lime kiln were backy damaged. The foretopmast of the schooner George H. Warmington was atruck by lightning, and a part of it torn off.

Akron, July 11 - Akron was last night deluged by one of the most terrific storms that have visit ed this place for years. Two buildings were struck by lightning, but without serious resuits. Chagrin Falls, July 11 .- During the storm this afernoon the dwelling of R. W. Goodwin was damaged by a large tree falling on it. A large amount of damage was done by the alorm.

GROWN OLD AND BUSTED.

Her Boiler Busted Wi h Fatal Effect, Killing fly or six and Seriously Is Juring 15 or 20 Others.

Baltimore, Md., July 11 .- Shortly before seven 'clock this morning a terrific botler explosion occurred in the factory of Adams & Serzer East Baltimore, involving a large destruction of property and the killing of several persons, and the mangling, fatally in some cases, of some 15 others. Had the accident occurred half at hour later the loss of life must have been appaliting, as the factory would have been crowd d with workmen. The building was a five-story brick, running back 200 feet and 45 feet in width, with an annex three story brick 200 feet. The boiler, which was located near the rear of the building, was a located near the rear of the puliciple.

What caused the explosion has not yet transpired, but death and destruction was cattered lar and wide. The piece workmen in the factory of Stevens & Co. were at work at the time of the explosion. The crash which followed was perfect y twriffe. The annex building was forn from its foundation and blown into fragments.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11 .- An old boiler used in saw mill set up in the woods in Andrew conn ty, five miles horth of this city, esploded this moreing, killing three men and scriously injuring one, all employed at the mill, who had been standing around the engine, waiting nottl they could get steam up. They had just separated for their several positions, when without a mo warning, the frightful explosion occurred.

COLUMBUS.

Suicide of a Soldier - A Note Found in His Pocket.

Columbus, July 11 .- This morning at about 4 clock men who have horses in charge at the fair grounds heard a pistol shot near by, but were unable to find from what direction. At about 5 o'clock a butcher passing by discovered a man sitting near a tree, and upon examination it was ascertained that the man was dead. The coroner was notified, and in the pocket of his clothing was found the following :

"I am John Medden, a soldier in Company A, permanent party, Columbus Barracks. I as as a favor from Captain Bates that he will see that a havor from Captain Bates that he will see that whatever money is in the Eric county Savinar Bank, Buffalo, belonging to me will be transmitted to Elward P. Hacke t. Co. I. First Infantry, to be used by him as he sees fit. My pass book is in my box at the Garrisob, and a letter will arrive in a few daya acknowledging the recript of \$150 from Clyus P. Lee, Secretary of the Eric County Savings Bank. (Signed) John Maddens. Columbus Barracks, July 10th. I am tired of this life and am not afraid to die. In confequence I shot myself."

in consequence I shot myseif." The above was written in a clear, round hand, The remains were delivered to Captain Bates by the coroner. Madden was well educated and about 32 years of age. He bore an excellent re-

SEDUCTION AND MURDER.

cord as a soldier.

Sandusky, O., July 11,-At Oak Harbor, Ottawa ounty, a few miles west of this city, Cornelius Hennessy this morning shot and instantly killed Edward Walsh, who had been criminally inti-Edward wasn, was and been criminally inti-mate with Hennessy's wife and publicly boasted of it. Waish had been employed on Hennessy's farm. Hennessy discharged him yesterday, and white Waish was drunk to-day he bragged of se-ducing Mrs. Hennessy, and Hennessy fired five bullets into his head. The murderer surrender-ed himself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MASSES FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF THE DEPARTED PRINCE.

Riotous Demonstrations at Lyons - theers for the Zulus and the Empire - The Spector of Nibilism Still Staiking Through

Russin. FRANCE.

Paris, July 13 - At a Mass celebrated at the Church of the Madeleine for the repose of the soul of the Prince Imperial Marchal McMahon was present. In spite of the refusal of the Waddington Cabinet to permit him to attend the obse quies at Chiselburst, the ex President took this opportunity to express his sorrow for the loss of a child of France, and his conduct in so doing has strengthened his position smorg the masses. It is the first time he has appeared in 1 ublic at any meeting which could be construed into political significance since his resignation of the Presidency. He were his Marsha.'s ut form, and was the observed of all as he entered the grand and beautitul old church. He took his piece not far from the portico, and the spectators were keeply interusted in his strival. It is accepted as the initial step in an addance between all the Monarchic parties against the Rejublic; and it is thought to be formidable, because McMahon's name is still potent in the army.

At Lyons the Requiem Mats was celebrated at St. V.z er's Church. "Barrdet's Societies," as the Radicals are called there, assembled before the doors of the church, and attempted to drown the music from within by repeated shouts of Viveles Zulus. A knot of Imperialists replied with counter ories of "Vive 1' Impercur," and for some

time a street fight seemed imminent.

time a street fight seemed imminent.

The partisens of the Napoleonic idea have increased in both humbers and energy since the isstelection, and the demonstration would have been far note imposing hed a single word been received from Reuber. His declaration, however, in support of Prince Jerme has had the effect of bluriting whatever enthersam might have been appreciated for the Imperialist iceas if their representative had been more popular and more tribated. Paul de Cassegnas deducations Rouber, and accurate and La Villatte, the most radical of Frenchmen, with attend in large numbers the fete to be given to morrow in henor of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. They took sufficient in the political events of 1857, and have boin grown old in the advocacy of a Republic. Louis Blanc in fluence with the people is far less than is generally believed, and the meeting will ather represent a memorial of his serves in 1848 than his influence at the present time. A Radical Citub as Montinartie is said to have engaged an actives from one of the miner theaters to personates Gedess of Luberry and crown I outs Blanc with a gainst of fluwers. Victor Hugo will hold a reception in the evening, at which portions of his "L'Armee Terrible" will be recited. The Government is taking presention, and reinforce ments have been ordered to the garrisons of Lyons and Manaellies.

Paris, July 13.-The ansual grand review was held to any by Presider 1 Grevy. All the notabilities were present, true ther with an immense crowd of specializes, and the review was a great

NEW RAILEGAD PROJECT-COMMUNIST PETE

Paris, July 14 .- The French Government has appointed a cempission to consider the advisability of constructing a railway between Algeria, Soudan and Senegal.

Arrangements are being made for a grand fete to be given shortly in Paris for the benefit of the seemed as if nothing could withstand its tury, amoustied Communists. Other celebrations are but the damage in this immediate vicinity was used to the damage in this immediate vicinity was used to the principal sufference of the principal sufference with the recent of monstrations of the Immediate vicinity was very slight, that trees being the principal sufference with the recent of monstrations of the Immediate vicinity was very slight, that trees being the principal sufference with the recent of monstrations of the Immediate vicinity was very slight, that trees being the principal sufference with the recent of the principal sufference with the principal sufference with the recent of the principal sufference with the siso taking piace at Paris. Lyots and Marseilles. These, with the recent demonstrations of the Im-perialists over the death at debrial of the Prince, are causing a good deal of bad feering among th respective factions.
The France declares that the United States are

in avor of a tresty or commerce with France but not on the base of tree trade. In any case no treaty with be made with the United States built that now under negotiation with England is con-

GERMANY.

THE NATIONAL-LIBERAL PECEMION-CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES.

Berlin, July 14 - Herr Fritsch is said to have organized the movement which led to the secession of seventeen National Liberals, and thereby secured the passage of Bismarck's Tariff Bill. The personal friendship which existed between himself and Lasker is undiminished, but their political siliance is at an end. His speech deliver din the Relchstag created a great sensation, as he abandoned all the views be had previously entertained, and accepted the theories of his former antagonists. Deibruck and Lasker replied and pointed out the fact that Germany was the great exchange in Central Europe, and that any legislation restricting her freedom in any matters involved in export or import trade must necessarily volved in export or import trade must necessarily be injurious to her growth. Lasker pointed to the condition of Berlin, and said that its increme of paperism was an index of the general financial chaldron of the country, which he attributed to the legislation of the Chancelior. He concluded his address by a brilliant sulegium of Cavour, in which he contrested the intellectual advance of Italy, the freedom of her press said the paneity of her liber miss, with what he denoured as the tyransy of the military regime prevalent in Berlin. Lasker added that the aims encreashed soon the Civil law everywhere, and even in the non the civil law everywher, and even in the United states where a set of men, careless of tradition and reckless of the future of liberty, were taiking of a su cassful General as the only possible savior of a Republic. This part of his speech was most warmly applauded.

RUSETA.

St. Petersburg, July 13 .- General Tedleben, acting upon fresh evidence of renewed activity by the Nihilists in OJessa, has redoubled his precauthe Annihos in Olessa, has redoubled his precau-tions against an outbreak, and more arrests are made daily. Letters passing through the mails are closely scrutinized. Great distress prevails in the city, owing to the degression of the decome-quent upon the failure of the grain crep. Fewer Greek and English vessels have entered the port of Odessa than in any year since 1856.

St. Petersburg, July 13,-Advices from Orenburg to the 28th of June confirm the report of preparations making by the Chinese to march on Kuloja. The ill treatment of Russian merchants on the frontier continues.

St. Petersburg. July 15.-The New Times has received a warning and a threat of suspension, in consequence of its allusions to the inhuman treatment of the Nibilist prisoners on their way to exile in Saghatien and the numerous deaths which occurred on board the vessel transporting The work on the canal between Cronstadt and The work on the canal between Cromsact and St Petersburg is progressing rapidly, and the ca-nal will probably be opened for amail vessels in the summer of 1880.

GREAT BRITAIN,

London, July 13.—The Pest says Prince Jerome Napoleon declined an invitation of Empress Eugenia to visit her after the funeral of the Prince Imperial.

A dispatch to the Times, from Calcutta, dated yesterday, reports that the King of Burmah has massacred twelve persons.

At Blackburn a cotton mill containing 1,200 looms and 70,000 spindles, and another with 40,000 spindles, have closed.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF PRINCE JEROME.

London, July 14 -The Morning Post, in its issue of to- cay, publishes the following: "Ou Saturday the Ex-Empress Eugenie sent a message to Prince Napo leon, saying she would receive him also his Napo iron, saying she would receive him also his sons and the Princess Mathilde, at the conclusion of the funeral services at St. Mary's Church. Upon leaving the church the Prince was seen to enter into an animated discussion with the Princess Mathilde. The latter, at its termination proceeded to Camden Place. The Prince hurried into a carriage, taking bis son with him, and proceeded to London. His reason for this retusing to obey the Empress' wishes is difficult to imagine."

SOUTH AMERICA.

London, July 15. - A portion of the Chillan ficel have resumed the blockeds of Iquique. The city is garrisoned by about 11,000 of the allied troops, but all business is at a stand-still. It is understood that fereign Corsuls are payaring the draft of a protest spainst the bombardment of